

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1871.

DEALING WITH FACTS.

Let us put passion aside. There are a great many well meaning men in the country belonging to both parties. Most of the enemies of this world come from misconception. If people understood each other better there would be a great deal more good feeling amongst men. We think it is highly probable that President Grant has a heart, and that there is some avenue to the kinder and better feelings of his nature. Amid all the selfishness of politicians, and all the base motives which control their conduct, there is in almost every one of them a vein of patriotic and human feeling.

Recognizing our Union under a common government with the North as a necessity, is it not a corollary that there is no use in maintaining a status of chronic bitterness towards them? Is it not unmanly to do so? Women and children perpetrate a quarrel in this way; but men have to deal with realities—and action is always more conservative than talk.

On the other hand, what is the duty of the North? Surely they can find no gain or profit in making the South a hot-bed of faction and discontent. The first condition of success for the American Union is harmony and good will amongst all its parts. And yet we have maintained here the extraordinary spectacle of an attempt to pacify and govern about one third of the country by force. The very harshest measures have been resorted to and each succeeding session of Congress swells the list of penal and vindictive measures against the South. Is it not time to pause and inquire whether some other policy would not be wiser and more efficacious to accomplish the objects of the government? How is it possible ever to have an orderly and tranquil society in such a State as South Carolina on the present system? Public sentiment is not consulted at all in the measures which have been applied to this State. The whole procedure has been based on the theory of ignoring the opinions and feelings and prejudices of the white population. A government has been set up there that no fair and candid man of any party, in any country in Christendom, can pretend to approve. The Constitution of the South Carolina Legislature is alone and of itself an ample explanation of any amount of disorder which may exist there. Why is not some attempt made to conciliate these people? Why is there not some endeavor to secure the co-operation of the wealth, intelligence, and moral worth of the State in the work of reorganizing a society sufficiently shocked by the mere act of emancipating in a moment an immense body of slaves? Is there no other way than to turn the Government over to these slaves, and then to send soldiers there to enable them to keep their white masters quiet? We put out of view the party aspect of the matter. Can the North find no better method of pacifying the South than this? If it is to be the theory of the Government that it is to rest in the good will and affections of the people, ought not the property holders of South Carolina to have some protection? Ought not the feelings which nature has implanted in the hearts of every decent white race to be to some extent respected? Ought not a Government which expects and demands of its citizens obedience to the laws, to protect them against degradation and shame? We hear of "magnanimity"—of the "tenderness" of the Government; where is the anything in ancient or modern annals like the awful doom that has been imposed on Carolina?

SENATOR STEVENSON'S SPEECH ON THE SHERMAN RESOLUTION, MARCH, 30th, 1871.

[Concluded from Saturday's issue.]

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 21st March last contains the annual report of James L. Ruffin, in Cincinnati for the year ending February 28, 1871. It shows 6,857 offenses against persons and the public peace, and 937 offenses against property; making the total 7,794 offenses during the past year. This would seem fully to vindicate my statement as originally made. If one isolated case of killing be proof of Ku-Klux outrages in the recently reconstructed State of Mississippi, what will the Senator say to the amount of crime committed in Cincinnati during the past year? I do not cite this official record of crime in Cincinnati to detract from the high character of Ohio as a moral, enterprising, rich, orderly Commonwealth; but merely as a just offset to the argument of her Senator that isolated cases of individual crime are proof of Ku-Kluxism. If this be true, Ohio will have to be looked after.

Mr. Sherman—Will my friend from Kentucky allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Stevenson—Certainly.

Mr. Sherman—Can the Senator make any statement or read any authority to show that in any case a person charged with crime in Ohio is not arrested as soon as possible, and tried and found guilty by a jury in the ordinary course? There is one penitentiary near Cincinnati. We all know that the great body of crime in our communities is committed in the large cities. Cincinnati furnishes, I believe, nearly one third of the inmates of that penitentiary. That is true because it is a large city, and we know that more crimes are committed there generally than in the rural places. But I think the Senator from Kentucky will be unable to quote any authority to show that any offense committed in Ohio is not promptly tried and the criminal convicted in due course of law.

Mr. Stevenson—I think I can cite the Senator to several cases in Cincinnati of killing where the parties have been arrested, tried, and acquitted.

Mr. Sherman—No doubt of it.

Mr. Stevenson—I think if the Senator will remember he can recall some very leading cases where manslaughter and other most atrocious assaults have occurred in Ohio in which the parties have been arrested, tried, and acquitted. Is he not now in the custody of the law? Why, then, cite this particular individual case in Mississippi; and need I cite Indiana, where the regulators have hung men on two or three occasions and went unpunished? Do you see to it that Senators will have to look nearer home before they can find any such incendiary tirades against the South merely to rekindle the expiring embers of a sectional contest which the unity, prosperity, and harmony of the country sternly demands should be extinguished forever.

Mr. Stevenson—Will the Senator allow the moment?

Mr. Morton—With great pleasure.

Mr. Morton—I desire to state to the Senator the understanding I have of the difference between the cases in Ohio and Kentucky. In Ohio the ordinary crimes are committed by the colored population, but they are crimes which are not stamped by the peculiar circumstances of those of which we complain. In Kentucky they have the ordinary crimes, and I presume they are punished as well there as they are anywhere else; but, in addition to those ordinary crimes in Kentucky, they have these peculiar crimes and outrages of which complaint is made. They are additional to the others. Kentucky has her full share, as Indiana and Ohio have, of the ordinary crimes; but in addition to them, what is charged is that in Kentucky and other States there is a class of crimes over and beyond those, stamped by peculiar circumstances, which it is alleged are not punished. That is the difference.

Mr. Stevenson—I understand the difference. So far as the punishment of individual cases of alleged crime like that of Yerger, cited by the Senator from Ohio, is concerned, it is admitted to be as well punished in Kentucky as in other localities. If that be so, why did the honorable Senator from Ohio cite an isolated individual case of personal injury? I have not denied that a small band of unknown men have committed outrages in Kentucky, and have so far escaped punishment. But does this justify a tirade against the dominant party of the State as countenancing such excesses and violence, especially with the documentary evidence cited by the Senator himself of the action of two Democratic newspapers, two Democratic judges, and a Democratic Governor, in the suppression of these disorders. Does not the Senator know of unlawful combinations in Indiana, which have, on several occasions, taken life in utter disregard of law, and yet escaped punishment? Does he not know of disorders in Massachusetts and other large States, where riots constantly occur in the contests of labor against capital, in which life and property both sometimes pay the forfeit of angry where the lawless come?

The existence of violence in one State is, I admit, no justification for failing to suppress it in another. But I do insist that it is somewhat unjust and illiberal to Kentucky that her population should be denounced as criminal violators of the personal and property rights of a political minority because a secret and inconsiderable band of bad men, who commit acts of lawless violence, have not been detected and brought to punishment.

Mr. President, uniform adherence to law and order has always characterized the Kentucky people. They have upheld the Constitution and the laws. How unjust to intimate, as was done by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. Nye], that animosity among the masses to the enforcement of the colored population was the true origin of Ku-Klux violence in Kentucky. I utterly deny it. That a few lawless men have offered indignities and violence to negroes may be true; but I assert, without the fear of contradiction, that the Kentucky people, irrespective of party and irrespective of their status during the war, treat the negro with benevolence, with justice, and with a kindness rarely exceeded anywhere. I know of what I speak. They believe him the inferior of the white man. They were opposed to his enfranchisement; and yet where was this right of suffrage enjoyed with greater freedom or security than by the colored freedman in Kentucky at the last general election, in November last?

It is a mark of the unfitness of the Kentucky Democracy to control their State government as tested by a Republican standard because they believe that the educated, virtuous, experienced, trained, white citizen is a much safer custodian of free government than one of that race for whom we entertain the greatest kindness, to whom we are always ready to give aid and protection, for whom we have always been friendly feelings, and whom we believe unqualified to discharge the duties of enlightened statesmanship? And yet, is not this nascent zeal in behalf of negro equality of recent date with some of those who would make it now the Præstorian rule of all political orthodoxy? How long has it been since the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] has become a convert to this rule of Republican faith? He did me the kindness to have portions of my messages to the Legislature of my own State read to prove my orthodoxy in upholding law and order. I do not intend to be outdone in courtesy by him, and I therefore wish to return the compliment and show by the reading of one of my messages to his Legislature in what close accord, as Governor of Indiana, he stood with the people of Kentucky in their opposition to negro suffrage but a few years since. He predicted the very dangers which we now dread.

I ask the Clerk to read from the message of the Governor of Indiana, now the distinguished Senator of that State, the passages I have quoted.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

"The subject of suffrage is, by the National Constitution, expressly referred to the determination of the several States, and it cannot be taken from them without a violation of the letter and spirit of that instrument."

"But without stopping to discuss theories or questions of constitutional law, and leaving them out of view, it would, in my opinion, be unwise to make the work of reconstruction depend upon a condition of such doubtful utility as negro suffrage."

"It is a fact so manifest that it should not be called in question by any, that a people who are being emancipated from the barbarism of slavery are not qualified to become a part of our political system and take part, not only in the government of themselves and their neighbors, but of the whole United States. So far from believing that negro suffrage is a remedy for all of our national ills, I doubt whether it is a remedy for any, and rather believe that its enforcement by Congress would be more likely to subject the negro to a merciless persecution than to confer upon him any substantial benefit. By me it is thought that suffrage is already enough enough in this country, and the immediate transfer of more than half a million men from the bonds of slavery, with all the ignorance and degradation upon them which the slavery of generations upon Southern fields has produced, would be a declaration to the world that the exercise of American suffrage involves no intellectual or moral qualifications, and that there is no difference between an American freeman and an American slave which may not be removed by a mere act of Congress."

Mr. Stevenson—The same sentiments were repeated at much greater length, and even with greater power, in a speech made by the honorable Senator at Richmond, Indiana, on the 29th of September, 1865. He thought then as many of the Kentucky people perhaps think now. He is a more apt scholar than I am, and he has made greater progress in unlearning what he then announced as a great public danger, the proposed elevation of negroes to high and responsible positions. The honorable Senator ought to be a little charitable, at least, with the Kentucky people, for if they do not prefer a colored man to an efficient educated white one, they are only adhering to doctrines promulgated by the Senator himself, as one of the essential requisites for the preservation of our free institutions. Besides, the honorable Senator, both in his message and speech, was, in his announcements, only following in the footsteps of George Canning, who, on the 16th of March, 1823, in the British Parliament, was fully as far in the same direction, perhaps further. That great English statesman said:

"Haud facile esse viam voluit is the condition under which it has pleased divine Providence that all valuable objects of human aspiration should be attained. This condition is the legitimate stimulant of laudable industry and the best corrective of ambitious desire. No effort of an individual or no exertion of a Legislature can relieve human nature from the operation of this condition. To attempt to shorten the road between desire and attainment is, nine times out of ten, to go astray and to miss the wished-for object altogether."

The honorable Senator thought it 1865 as a

vast preponderance of the Kentucky people think now; treat the negro kindly, protect him in his rights, but do not allow four million slaves, without education, without experience, freed from bondage, to hold the balance of power and thereby control the destinies of the American Republic. But that I may do the policy of Mr. Sherman, we are to exclude twenty out of every twenty-white men in the Southern States, and bring forward colored voters to fill the places of those excluded. The inevitable result of that policy would be to establish colored State governments, and a colored balance of power in this Republic, a thing which I think most desirable to avoid.

Mr. President, the sentiments therein expressed have the sanction of the most enlarged and enlightened statesmanship both in England and America. I was therefore surprised that the question was put to me whether all this excitement was not owing—

Mr. Morton—Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. Stevenson—With great pleasure.

Mr. Morton—The Senator, perhaps, ought to state that in the previous part of the speech from which he has read (and that part which he has read is only a portion) there was a discussion of a proposition which was then made to this effect: That the white men of the South who have been engaged in the rebellion should be disfranchised, excluded from the right of suffrage, and that the franchise should be conferred upon the colored men, which, as I stated there, would have the effect to make from twenty-five to forty colored voters in each State to one white vote, according to the ratio of population. That proposition was not adopted, and the white men were not disfranchised, and the colored men were not given the right of suffrage on account of being in the rebellion, I believe.

Mr. Stevenson—I of course am happy to hear the explanation of the honorable Senator; but it does not lessen or detract a whit from the argument of the Senator against the danger and disqualification of the colored race to vote or hold office. That abstract question was not affected, and could not be, by the disfranchisement of the white men. The question of negro States might to some degree be dependent on the total disfranchisement of the whites; but the question of the fitness or unfitness of the negro to vote or hold office was palpably independent of the pending question of total white disfranchisement. The explanation of the Senator does not, therefore, help him. The Senator in that speech asked:

"Can you conceive that a body of men, white or black, who have been in this condition, slavery, and their ancestors before them, are qualified to be immediately lifted up from their present state into the full exercise of political power, not only to govern themselves and their neighbors, but to take part in the government of the United States? Can they be regarded as intelligent and independent voters?"

Now, with such convictions of the total unfitness of the colored race to vote and the danger of appointing them to office, in the honorable Senator's mind only a few years ago, and since their emancipation, he at least ought not to wonder or complain that the Kentucky people, who are daily to a colored mail agent, that good man would harm neither. Can the honorable Senator tell us how many colored mail agents the Postmaster General has ever appointed on mail routes in States north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers? Did that official not hope by changing Gibson from the Lebanon route, where for months he had quietly discharged his duties as a mail agent of a country where he knew some disorders had occurred, that something might occur which would afford him the opportunity of displaying his spleen at Kentucky? It has that aspect decidedly.

What a triumphant answer to all the allegations of murder, violence, and oppression against the freedmen in Kentucky is the safety of Gibson as mail agent for months on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Had the Postmaster General placed a colored mail agent upon the route from this city to New York, in the events of his being assaulted or slain, who believes that he would have suspended the mail?

How many acts of violence took upon the colored mail route, and how many of the acts of bad men; and yet, when before has the Postmaster General suspended the mail? It is only in Kentucky, where a single individual attempts an assault on a mail agent, that the Postmaster General resorts to an extraordinary stretch of power and attempts to punish a great body of the people for the folly or crime of one man.

Mr. Morton—Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Stevenson—With pleasure.

Mr. Morton—The Senator has referred to his messages to the Kentucky Legislature. I believe it is not denied, but what the refusal to allow negroes to testify in Kentucky in cases to which white men are parties does protect them from committed against negroes. I wish to ask the Senator whether he recommended to the Kentucky Legislature, in any of his messages, that they should remove this disability so as to allow a negro to testify in courts upon the same terms with other witnesses?

Mr. Stevenson—I did not recommend it. I have little doubt, however, that it will be soon effected if the people are let alone and not attempted to be dragged by Federal power. I believe Indiana only adopted it within five years past.

Mr. Morton—Oh, yes; long ago.

Mr. Stevenson—I think the Senator in his message, as Governor of Indiana—if he will look to the book before him, will find it alludes to the question of negro testimony.

During the late war, by authority of the Freedmen's Bureau, or other Federal authority, a large number of colored people were settled, and have ever since continued to reside upon a plantation known as Taylor's farm, in Norfolk county, and upon a plantation known as Caley Smith's farm, in Elizabeth City county. When the functions of the Freedmen's Bureau ceased, these people were left in possession of these properties, and they claim—and no doubt honestly, in their ignorance of right and law—that they had a right to the same because of the authority by which they had been put in possession. And they were not disabused of this idea, as they ought to have been, by these authorities. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to peacefully remove these people from the possession of the property to the rights of the owners. Finally, ejectment suits were instituted in the civil courts and judgments rendered, prior to the restoration of the State to representation in Congress in January last. But for causes to me unknown, writs of possession were not executed, and an attempt to remove these people from the property of Elizabeth City county was met with armed resistance by these colored people—

Here is an armed resistance in a sovereign State by armed negroes—

"These occupants declare that they were put in possession of this property by the United States, and that they will yield possession only to the United States Government, or by its authority. I am inclined to believe, from information I have received, that any attempt to enforce the writs of the courts by State forces will result in bloodshed, while I have no doubt that the officers of the law will have no difficulty in performing their duty, and will avoid bloodshed if a small force of United States troops be placed at their disposal. In view of these facts, it would appear to me desirable that the General Assembly should, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, request of the President of the United States such military force as will enable the sheriffs of the counties named to execute the legal process of the courts in these cases."

On the next day, the 25th of March, the General Assembly passed a joint resolution in accordance with the foregoing recommendation, and the same was promptly transmitted to the President of the United States. In due time an order came from the War Department to General Canby, then commanding this department, to furnish the aid requested. At my suggestion General Canby ordered troops to the assistance of the sheriff of Elizabeth City county first, who, with the aid thus rendered, successfully executed the process of the courts. I entertained the hope that the example thus set would have a beneficial effect upon the illegal occupants of Taylor's farm, in Norfolk county, and, with this view, advised some delay in the latter case; but in this I was disappointed. In the meantime this State had been attached to the department of the east, and to its commander General Irvin McDowell, applied for aid for the sheriff of Norfolk county on the 31st of May last. In response to my application troops were ordered from Fortress Monroe to the assistance of the sheriff of Norfolk county on or about the 21st day of June following. On the 22d day of June I received from General Barry, commanding at Fortress Monroe, a telegram, of which the following is a copy:

"Fort Monroe, June 22, 1870.

"His Excellency Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of Virginia.

"Captain Piper, commanding United States forces sent to assist me, has been ordered back, and is not to render the sheriff any further assistance. What must I do—carry out the law and execute the balance of the writs? I have displaced two thirds and torn down the buildings. Troops left at 6.30 A. M."

"T. W. MAYHEW, Sheriff (Taylor's Farm)."

"At once telegraphed the sheriff to hold his position, but without bloodshed, if possible, and at the same time sent a telegram to the Secretary of War, of which the following is a copy:

"COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, "REXTER CHAMBERS, RICHMOND, JUNE 22, 1870.

"The Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C."

"I have received this morning the following telegrams:

"NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, JUNE 22, 1870:

"His Excellency G. C. Walker, Governor of Virginia."

"Captain Piper, commanding United States forces, sent to assist me, has been ordered back, and is not to render the sheriff any further assistance. What must I do—carry out the law and execute the balance of the writs? I have displaced two thirds and torn down the buildings. Troops left at 6.30 A. M."

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"The Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C."

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"T. W. MAYHEW, Sheriff (Taylor's Farm)."

"Please advise me why the late order from your department, and the order of the department commander have been modified or rescinded? Whether the aid of the United States forces can be restored to the sheriff? If so, please cause it to be done at once."

"An immediate answer by telegram is requested in view of the emergency of the case."

"G. C. WALKER, Governor of Virginia."

To this dispatch I received the next day the following reply:

"WASHINGTON, JUNE 22, 1870.

"His Excellency Governor G. C. Walker:

"Your dispatch of this date has been submitted to the President, and I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that the order withdrawing the troops will be adhered to."

"E. T. JOHNSON, Adjutant-General."

No explanation whatever of this extraordinary transaction has ever been vouchsafed to me. The failure to respond to my respectful inquiry for the causes of this action, and the silence upon that subject which has ever since been maintained, clearly demonstrate that it was without justification, palliation, or excuse."

Does the Senator from Indiana justify the official conduct of the President of the United States in his refusal to aid Governor Walker in the enforcement of the law and putting down a forcible resistance of the freedmen? What can the Senator from Indiana say in defense of the President's conduct in this transaction? Is it the President's theory that when white men resist the constituted State authorities Federal troops will be furnished to aid in suppressing force, but when the colored men resist private property and resist legal process he is justified in refusing? I trust not. I hope the Senator from Indiana will be enabled to give some explanation of the course pursued by the President towards the Governor and Legislature of Virginia in this transaction. Governor Walker tells us that up to the period when his message was communicated to the Legislature the President had refused all explanation for the sudden withdrawal of the United States troops.

It may suit our Republican friends in their present extremity to raise a hue and cry against the Democracy and Confederates in Kentucky and in the South as composing the secret political organization of violence and disorder are committed and upheld there. This is a wild chimera of their imagination. History will attest that during the sixty years that the Democracy administered this Government whatever its errors, its most envenomed revilers can cite no instance when the President was called upon by the Governor of an American Commonwealth for Federal troops, to aid in the suppression of domestic violence or combined resistance to law, in which such aid was not promptly furnished and the Constitution and law upheld."

Scan the refusal of the President to aid Governor Walker in putting down violence in that State, and how does it tally with the recent message transmitted by him to Congress?

I have treasured, Mr. President, too long upon the patience of the Senate. I have felt that Kentucky had been singled out and treated with intentional injustice in the suppression of the mail. I felt, too, that the honorable Senator from Ohio and the honorable Senator from Indiana had been imposed on in representations that the outrages committed in Kentucky were but isolated cases, and that they had been sanctioned by either Democrats or Confederates. I am proud to say that the Republican party and the Democratic party are alike the friends of law and order, and both equally desire the suppression of violence throughout the State.

But men exist in both parties, and where bad men appear, excesses and disorders will occur. The killing of a man named Lighter has been cited by Senators. That occurred since my resignation. I have heard that Lighter was a Ku-Klux, and was hung by his associates in violence for an alleged revelation of some of their misdoings. Such was the rumor. If this be true, it is an illustration that they who live by violence often die by it. But Judge Bruce, in his charge to the grand jury, cited by the Senator from Indiana, reflects truly the opinion of all good men, irrespective of party, throughout the State. It may be true that this man had of men have so far escaped detection and punishment. But it cannot always so. Cease your oppressive and vindictive measures against Kentucky. Leave the people to exercise local self-government without any centralizing influence of Federal power, without military interference, and without threats, and my word for it, the Legislature will do their duty by prompt, proper, and stringent legislation, and every species of violence will disappear."

But I protest against the false claims of violence charged upon the southern people as the basis of congressional enactments unauthorized by the letter or spirit of the Constitution, and in violent antagonism to our free institutions.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

ALL BIDS FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE ALEXANDRIA AND FLEMING ROAD received on the 12th inst. having been rejected, fresh bids will be received until

Monday, the 24th April.

Specifications and bids will be left at the store of JOHN N. CHURCH. It is hoped that a contract will be made for the work.

An annual meeting of the stockholders in the road will be held at the store of JOHN N. CHURCH, on Wednesday, the 11th day of May next, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and consider other business. By order of the Board.

LEWIS F. HARVEY, President.

man of their own color to any office to bring up that prejudice of race. I believe what I have stated will be the way in which the question will work itself out. But, under the policy of Mr. Sherman, we are to exclude twenty out of every twenty-white men in the Southern States, and bring forward colored voters to fill the places of those excluded. The inevitable result of that policy would be to establish colored State governments, and a colored balance of power in this Republic, a thing which I think most desirable to avoid.

Mr. President, the sentiments therein expressed have the sanction of the most enlarged and enlightened statesmanship both in England and America. I was therefore surprised that the question was put to me whether all this excitement was not owing—

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Mr. Stevenson—With great pleasure.

Mr. Morton—The Senator, perhaps, ought to state that in the previous part of the speech from which he has read (and that part which he has read is only a portion) there was a discussion of a proposition which was then made to this effect: That the white men of the South who have been engaged in the rebellion should be disfranchised, excluded from the right of suffrage, and that the franchise should be conferred upon the colored men, which, as I stated there, would have the effect to make from twenty-five to forty colored voters in each State to one white vote, according to the ratio of population. That proposition was not adopted, and the white men were not disfranchised, and the colored men were not given the right of suffrage on account of being in the rebellion, I believe.

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During the late war, by authority of the Freedmen's Bureau, or other Federal authority, a large number of colored people were settled, and have ever since continued to reside upon a plantation known as Taylor's farm, in Norfolk county, and upon a plantation known as Caley Smith's farm, in Elizabeth City county. When the functions of the Freedmen's Bureau ceased, these people were left in possession of these properties, and they claim—and no doubt honestly, in their ignorance of right and law—that they had a right to the same because of the authority by which they had been put in possession. And they were not disabused of this idea, as they ought to have been, by these authorities. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to peacefully remove these people from the possession of the property to the rights of the owners. Finally, ejectment suits were instituted in the civil courts and judgments rendered, prior to the restoration of the State to representation in Congress in January last. But for causes to me unknown, writs of possession were not executed, and an attempt to remove these people from the property of Elizabeth City county was met with armed resistance by these colored people—

Here is an armed resistance in a sovereign State by armed negroes—

"These occupants declare that they were put in possession of this property by the United States, and that they will yield possession only to the United States Government, or by its authority. I am inclined to believe, from information I have received, that any attempt to enforce the writs of the courts by State forces will result in bloodshed, while I have no doubt that the officers of the law will have no difficulty in performing their duty, and will avoid bloodshed if a small force of United States troops be placed at their disposal. In view of these facts, it would appear to me desirable that the General Assembly should, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, request of the President of the United States such military force as will enable the sheriffs of the counties named to execute the legal process of the courts in these cases."

On the next day, the 25th of March, the General Assembly passed a joint resolution in accordance with the foregoing recommendation, and the same was promptly transmitted to the President of the United States. In due time an order came from the War Department to General Canby, then commanding this department, to furnish the aid requested. At my suggestion General Canby ordered troops to the assistance of the sheriff of Elizabeth City county first, who, with the aid thus rendered, successfully executed the process of the courts. I entertained the hope that the example thus set would have a beneficial effect upon the illegal occupants of Taylor's farm, in Norfolk county, and, with this view, advised some delay in the latter case; but in this I was disappointed. In the meantime this State had been attached to the department of the east, and to its commander General Irvin McDowell, applied for aid for the sheriff of Norfolk county on the 31st of May last. In response to my application troops were ordered from Fortress Monroe to the assistance of the sheriff of Norfolk county on or about the 21st day of June following. On the 22d day of June I received from General Barry, commanding at Fortress Monroe, a telegram, of which the following is a copy:

"Fort Monroe, June 22, 1870.

"His Excellency Gilbert C. Walker, Governor

"Captain Piper, commanding United States forces sent to assist me, has been ordered back, and is not to render the sheriff any further assistance. What must I do—carry out the law and execute the balance of the writs? I have displaced two thirds and torn down the buildings. Troops left at 6.30 A. M."

"T. W. MAYHEW, Sheriff (Taylor's Farm)."

"At once telegraphed the sheriff to hold his position, but without bloodshed, if possible, and at the same time sent a telegram to the Secretary of War, of which the following is a copy:

"COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, "REXTER CHAMBERS, RICHMOND, JUNE 22, 1870.

"The Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C."

"I have received this morning the following telegrams:

"NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, JUNE 22, 1870:

"His Excellency G. C. Walker, Governor of Virginia."

"Captain Piper, commanding United States forces, sent to assist me, has been ordered back, and is not to render the sheriff any further assistance. What must I do—carry out the law and execute the balance of the writs? I have displaced two thirds and torn down the buildings. Troops left at 6.30 A. M."

"T. W. MAYHEW, Sheriff (Taylor's Farm)."

"FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA, JUNE 22, 1870.

"His Excellency Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of Virginia."

"The Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C."

"I have received this morning the following telegrams:

"NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, JUNE 22, 1870:

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Hard Beds.

The idea that the soft side of a plank makes the best couch when one gets used to it was long ago exploded. People who know "what is what," who read the newspapers, and mean to be somebody, don't believe a word of it. Those who have settled down to a Diogenes-in-the-tub life accept the doctrine. It is true that the tired man or woman will sleep soundly on a hard bed, and habit may make the hardness dear to them. It is also true that Napoleon's soldiers slept while on their march homeward from Russia, and some of them may have become attached to the ground beneath their feet. Notwithstanding all this, those who have once felt the almost human kindness and warmth of a hair mattress beneath them cannot go back to straw and hucks without a pang.

Look at the matter physiologically. The spinal column is composed of twenty-four pieces of bone fastened by a cartilage, with a little cushion of highly elastic cartilage nicely fitted in between each to prevent friction and to permit perfect freedom of movement. The spine is not straight, but curves in, as everybody knows, at the small of the back, and curves out again. In a perfect bed every part of this vertebral column will be supported; but in a hard, unyielding surface this is not possible. One portion of the body rests firmly on the bed beneath it, while another in a line with it receives no support. Sleep on such a bed will not restore the wearied frame nearly so well as repose on an elastic couch where every part of the body is equally supported.

We do not recommend softness but elasticity. Feathers, except in very cold weather, are unwholesome, because they retain an excess of warmth about the body, and also because they absorb the insensible perspiration thrown off by the pores, and permit the body to reabsorb the excrementitious matter. A bed of soft, fresh straw, evenly distributed and covered with a thin cotton or woolen mattress, may be a good resting place, and furnish sweet sleep. But how can man or woman rise refreshed from a couch of straw or a shuck mattress which has been in nightly use without renewal for a series of years? Yet there are portions of this very land of plenty where travelers are put to sleep upon just such beds as this.

Every man in grazing districts may own a dozen or two coarse-wooled sheep. These and their increase will, in a short time, give him wool mattresses, than which none are more pleasant, more wholesome, or durable. The tag locks washed and carded should be boarded by every farmer's wife for the purpose of cities and villages, and in the more populous parts of our country, those who can afford good sleeping places generally have them. The degree of refinement and cultivation, as well as wealth one has attained, may be easily read by one glance at their sleeping apartment. Cleanliness and comfort are perfectly consistent with honest poverty, for straw and water are cheap everywhere in the country, and within the reach of all.

As a general rule, the better care a man takes of his body in feeding it with skill, clothing it with discretion, and giving it due and refreshing sleep, the more work he can do, and the higher quality of his work. A vigorous, energetic, and hardy body may patiently endure for a series of years gross violations of its fundamental laws, but the day will come when it will demand full retribution for every dishonored requisition. The rules of physical well-being are like those laws that Moses received on the granite of Mount Sinai. Tobacco broken sleep, bad fare, cold, dampness, miasms, will tell on every frame at last; and when Nemesis comes, he requires eye for eye, tooth for tooth, stripe for stripe, burning for burning.

New York Tribune.

Raising Water-Melons.

As I am very successful in raising water-melons, I thought I would send my plan. The spot of ground that you expect to plant, prepare well, early in the spring, by plowing deep; the first of April lay off your hills eight feet apart each way, dig out holes two feet deep, two feet square; in each hole put half peck rotten cotton seed, half peck hog-pen manure, and a tablespoonful of salt; mix well with a hoe, adding soil until you get the hole full up to three inches from the surface, then draw on light, loose dirt until you get it level; do not elevate it, for by so doing you cause them to die out when summer comes; draw your hoe around to form a furrow; plant half a dozen seeds in a hill—soon as up, thin out to four; second hoeing thin to two. Continue to hoe them every four or five days, and just before the vines start to run, side with a plow, first one way then the other, I mean cross-plowing. In about ten days give them another plowing and hoeing. Continue to keep the ground loose just as you can do so without injuring the vines, for in no case should they be moved. Drive little sticks across the vines, thus, X, to keep the wind from blowing them about. By the above plan, I have gathered over 1,000 melons from half an acre of ground, some weighing over 40 pounds.—Cor. So. Cultivator.

IGNORING NAILS.—One of the deserved punishments which people suffer for the folly of squeezing their feet into narrow shoes and boots, is an ingrowing nail. Mr. South recommends the following treatment for its cure. First get rid of the narrow shoe, so that the toe may be unconfined, and the nail allowed to recover its proper breadth, which, however, it does not do very quickly. Then proceed to relieve the sore skin by the side of the nail, of its pressure. It is of no use, however, merely to cut away the pressing nail, even freely, and then to press a piece of lint under its edge, which is as painful as it is useless; for the nail, if it is not otherwise managed, will drop in the course of a few days on the old spot, and again render it angry. The proper treatment is, thinning the whole length of the middle of the nail, from its root to its end, as much as possible; and this is best done by scraping it perseveringly with the sharp edge of a piece of glass, again and again, till the middle of the nail is as thin as writing-paper, and will readily bend under the pressure of the finger nail. This is, at first a rather painful job; but scraping must be done with a light hand. As soon as the middle of the nail has been thus thinned, it yields to the upward pressure of the skin on its side edges, readily bends, and offers no further resistance. And the sore place being no longer irritated by pressure, the "proud" flesh soon drops down and the sore heals. If narrow shoes or boots be again used, the foolish wearer may expect a repetition of his plague.

REMEDY FOR CUTWORM.—The Western Rural gives the following as an effective preventive of the ravages of the cutworm:

The cutworm generally feeds on the roots of grass and weeds; and when the supply of its favorite food is interfered with, it attacks the roots or rather tender shoots of any crop that occupies its feeding ground. This grub is seldom found in the soil, which has been kept free from grass and weeds for two years or more. It is sometimes very destructive to corn on sod land. Rolling the ground after the seed is deposited is the best way of banishing the cutworm.

"I thought I understood you to say that your father was a merchant only a week ago," said a lady to a little girl who was soliciting alms, "and if that is so, how could your family have been reduced to beggary?" "It is true, ma'am; my father kept a peanut stand, and last week he took a bad two dollar bill and failed!"

People are continually asking where the Smiths all come from, and even to astute minds it has long been a mystery. But we have lately been enlightened; we see through the whole thing now,—there is a "Smith Manufacturing Company" at Waterbury, Connecticut. Only keep your eyes open and hard questions don't amount to much.

"I say, Jim, what mechanical work did you do first?" "Why, cut teeth, of course," replied the other instantly.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.
Secretary of State—SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN.
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.
Register—JAMES A. DAWSON.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Z. F. SMITH.
Adjutant General—J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.
Quartermaster General—FAYETTE HEWITT.
Librarian—GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN.
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.
Public Printer—S. I. M. TUDOR.
Public Binder—JOHN MARTIN, JR.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Chief Justice—GEORGE ROBERTSON.
Associate Judges—M. R. HARRIS, B. J. PRYORS, and WM. LINDSEY.
Reporter—W. P. D. BUSH.
Clerk—ALVIN DUVALL.

CITY DIRECTORY.
Mayor—E. H. TAYLOR, JR.
Police Judge—JOHN B. MAJOR.
Clerk—S. C. SAYERS.
Attorney—JOHN W. RODMAN.
Treasurer—J. R. GRAHAM.
Marshal—H. HYDE.
Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BRAWNER, JAS. G. DUDLEY, B. F. MEER, A. J. JAMES, W. P. D. BUSH, L. TOBIN, M. H. P. WILLIAMS.
Board School Trustees—G. C. DRANE, D. L. HALY, J. G. HATCHETT.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.
Judge—Hon. W. S. PRYOR.
Commonwealth's Attorney—J. D. LILLARD.
Clerk—WALTER FRANKLIN.
Sheriff—JOSEPH ROBINSON.
Jailer—ROBERT W. LAWLER.
Assessor—PETER JETT.
Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.
Court convenes Third Monday in February and last Monday in August. Chancery Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.
Presiding Judge—R. L. THOMPSON.
Clerk—JAMES G. CHOCKETT.
County Attorney—ISA JULIAN.
Court convenes first Monday in each month.
Franklin County Quarterley Court—Holds its terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.
First District, Geo. W. Gwin—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Dances—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. Wm. T. Bacon, Constable.
Second District, H. B. INNIS—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September and December. George W. Howe—On Saturday after the First Monday in March, June, September, and December. Jol. S. McCarty, Constable.

Third District, William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. L. L. Sullivan—On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Flournoy Satterwhite, Constable.
Fourth District—E. O. HAWKINS and John W. JACKSON—Both on First Monday in March, June, September, and December. Jol. T. Gaines, Constable.
Fifth District, Lawrence Gordon—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—On Third Friday in March, June, September, and December. Thomas T. Polsgrove, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. Church, S. J. Rev. T. J. DODD, Pastor. Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M. Class Meeting—Immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2½ P. M.
Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.
Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.
Stewards' meetings—Monday 7 P. M.
Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. J. H. NESBITT, D.D., Pastor.
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Sunday School—2 P. M.
Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

CHRISTIAN Church—Eld. T. N. ARNOLD, Pastor.
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Sunday School—4 P. M.
Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.
CATHOLIC Church—Rev. L. YOUNG.
Sunday services—8 A. M.; 10½ A. M.
Divine service every morning at 7.

ASCENSION Church (P. E.)—Rector.
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Sunday School—9½ A. M.
Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

BAPTIST Church—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D., Pastor.
Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Sunday School—9 A. M.
Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

O. F. C.

Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky.

For Use of the Family and the Druggist.
ITS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL KNOWN AND APPRECIATED BY THE COMMUNITY) ESPECIALLY COMEND IT FOR THE ABOVE USE.
E. H. FLYDER, JR.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE OF 12 ROOMS, on Market and Wilkinson Streets, and adjoining the residence a store-room 40 by 20, and two stories high, with a two-story stable attached. Enquire of
R. A. BRAWNER, Frankfort.

DANIEL BOONE DISTILLERY, Frankfort, Ky.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN, - - - Proprietor

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND PURE WHISKY of his own manufacture, from two years old down, which he offers for sale to the trade on reasonable terms for cash.
aug15-tf

\$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding (itching, or Ulcerated Piles, that De Bieg's File Remedy fail to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over twenty years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1.00 Laboratory, 142 Franklin street, La.imore.
aug22-1yr

NEW BACON!

"I thought I understood you to say that your father was a merchant only a week ago," said a lady to a little girl who was soliciting alms, "and if that is so, how could your family have been reduced to beggary?" "It is true, ma'am; my father kept a peanut stand, and last week he took a bad two dollar bill and failed!"

People are continually asking where the Smiths all come from, and even to astute minds it has long been a mystery. But we have lately been enlightened; we see through the whole thing now,—there is a "Smith Manufacturing Company" at Waterbury, Connecticut. Only keep your eyes open and hard questions don't amount to much.

"I say, Jim, what mechanical work did you do first?" "Why, cut teeth, of course," replied the other instantly.

WALKER STEPHENS! DESIRES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF the citizens of Frankfort to the fact that he has an excellent supply of

GOOD BACON of his own curing, and which he can recommend as a superior article. Those wishing good Bacon can find it at his meat store, on St. Clair street, under Commonwealth office.

GEORGE AN. HEAD STORE.

When, in the course of human events, A good nice dinner be your intents, Large nice Hams, both firm and hard, Kegs of snow white fresh pure Lard, Eggs, Butter, Pickle, Oysters fine, Reliable Spices of every kind,

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and Sauces, Tongues, Mutton, Pork, and Sausage; Eleven Bread or Flour to make it, Very nice or do not take it; Even get some fresh nice Fish, Now each of these you sure must dish; Stevens is the man who keeps 'em,

None for cheapness here can beat 'em, Everything in this grocery mine, Will surely please the people fine.

Before you buy at another Stall, Always come, give me a call; Cause I will send goods to your table, On the back of Trusty O'Gabel, Nor think this acrostic all a fable.

ST. CLAIR ST., BET. MAIN & MARKET, FRANKFORT, KY.

feb25-tf

COAL! COAL!

BLACK & CHINN, AT THEIR OLD STAND, HAVE NOW A FULL SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY RIVER, CAMPBELL'S CREEK, PEYTONA, CANNEL, AND PITTSBURG COALS.

That they are selling at the very lowest market rates.

NEW BACON.

L. TOBIN HAS for sale an excellent article of New Bacon of His Own Curing which he will sell at Louisville prices. He asks Friends and customers to call and examine it.

dec3-tf

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL THAT LARGE AND DESIRABLE dwelling now occupied by my father, Mr. Hubbard Taylor, and known as the property formerly owned by Mrs. Catherine Johnson. It is one of the most desirable residences in Frankfort. For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.
dec3-tf COLBY H. TAYLOR

ICE! ICE! ICE!

I WILL COMMENCE DELIVERING ICE ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, and am prepared now to furnish it to consumers in any quantity, upon application at my residence, St. Clair Street, north of the State House.

feb27-tf SANFORD GOIN.

Grate Setting & Hearth Laying.

RICHARD M. GOSNEY OFFERS to serve as the citizens of Frankfort, and vicinity, to do any kind of Brick Laying, Grate Setting, Hearth Laying, or Repairing, dec3-tf

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MEDICAL.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1.00. dec15-lyr.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed. (not even in one case) to cure the worst cases of Piles, itching, or even Hemorrhoids. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their Druggist and see WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for Piles, and is the most reliable remedy in the world. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price One Dollar. For sale by all Druggists.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspepsia and those suffering with habitus nervosus. It is a strictly scientific tonic and a splendid appetizer. It strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their normal state. Nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists Price One Dollar.

COUGH NO MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, an expectorant. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving and eventually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. It is the relief and certain it effects in all these cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One always affords relief, and in most cases cures. It cures a Cough. Sold by druggists in large bottles, Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The Great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. Warner's Wine of Life is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and the most healthful tonic in the world. It is the relief and certain it effects in all these cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One always affords relief, and in most cases cures. It cures a Cough. Sold by druggists in large bottles, Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites (it will cure in every case. Where the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar. Sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 313 State St., Chicago, Ill.
aug25-wkwt-ly

INSURANCE.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

IN THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES: LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE. HOME OF CONNECTICUT.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE OF KENTUCKY.

JAS. A. DAWSON, Agent, Frankfort.

MOUND CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAMES J. O'FALLON, President. A. M. BRITTON, Vice President. A. H. BUCKNER, Secretary. S. W. LOMAX, Assistant Secretary. C. G. McHATTON, General Agent. W. E. HARVEY, Consulting Actuary. WM. HATCH, Medical Officer.

BRANCH BOARD OF TRUSTEES, LOUISVILLE, KY. JAMES BRIDGEMORE, President. JAMES JOHNSON, Vice President. HENRY W. GRAY, Secretary. WM. H. MERIWETHER, Trustee. J. LOUIS SCHROEDER, Trustee. COL. PHIL LEE, Trustee. P. DE B. ORMSBY GRAY, Trustee. ROBERT J. ELLIOTT, Trustee. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Trustee.

All Policies non-forfeitable after payment of one annual premium. Net proceeds of business in this State to be invested in this State, under advice of Board of Trustees.

J. A. GRANT, Agent for Frankfort county, nov21-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF MURRAY, ZIEGLER, & CO., in the Lumber business, was dissolved the 10th day of July last, and has never been re-constituted. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward at once and settle their claims.

MURRAY, ZIEGLER, & CO.

N. B.—H. H. MURRAY & CO., still continue in the Lumber business at their Mill, half mile below Frankfort, on the river road.

dec2-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

LEE & RODMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

No. 6, Court Place, Louisville, Ky. WILL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES and State Courts held in the city of Louisville, except Jefferson Circuit Court; in the Courts of the counties of Bullitt, Spencer, Shelby, and Oldham, and Court of Appeals at Frankfort. dec3-ly

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS, ATTORNEYS

AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE ABOVE LAW FIRM, COMPOSED OF EX-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and in all other courts of the United States and the State of Kentucky, in which last named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speed, collections and prompt remittance are a surety. We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the Court-house. dec3-2m

P. U. MAJOR. W. L. JETT.

MAJOR & JETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Frankfort, Ky. WILL PRACTICE IN THE FEDERAL Courts in Kentucky, in the Court of Appeals, Franklin Circuit Court, and in all other courts held in the county of Franklin and city of Frankfort.

Office over John M. Helms's boot and shoe store, on Main street.

P. U. MAJOR WILL PRACTICE REGULARLY IN THE

Circuit courts of Henry, Trimble, Boone, and Gallatin counties, and in the Circuit Court of Carroll county, in conjunction with W. M. Fisher, of Carrollton, and also in the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owen. dec3-tf

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